

a1 cont between dying sperm cells and on the one hand dead sperm cells and on the other hand live sperm cells.

a2 9. A method according to claim 6, wherein the fluorochromes are fluorochromes binding to DNA.

103 11. A method according to claim 6, wherein the excitation of the fluorochromes is performed by means of light in the wavelength range about 488 nm, the fluorochrome staining all sperm cells being SYBR-14, and the fluorochrome staining the dead or dying sperm cells being propidium iodide.

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12. A method according to claim 6, wherein the excitation of the fluorochromes is performed by means of light in the wavelength range about 543 nm, the fluorochrome staining all sperm cells being MPR71292, and the fluorochrome staining the dead or dying cells being ethidium-homodimer-2, EHD2.

a3 13. A method according to claim 6, wherein the fluorochrome staining all sperm cells is used in total concentrations below standard total concentrations conventionally applied for such fluorochromes.

102 14. A method according to claim 6, wherein the fluorochrome staining all sperm cells is used in total concentrations in the range from 25 to 75 nanomolar.

a4 16. A method according to claim 6, wherein the staining of the sperm cells is performed at a temperature below 35°C.

a5 20. A method according to claim 1, wherein the sample or subsample is combined with an internal concentration standard means, and the determination of the total concentration of the sperm cells and the proportion of live sperm cells are performed simultaneously by means of a detection means responsive to the selective staining and to the internal concentration standard means.

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a6 22. A method according to claim 20, wherein the standardisation particles are fluorescent particles having a fluorescent quality distinguishable from the fluorescent qualities of the live sperm cells, dead sperm cells, and dying sperm cells.

23. A method according to claim 20, wherein the detection means comprises a flow cytometer.

24. A method according to claim 20, wherein the detection means comprises a laser scanning cytometer.

25. A method according to claim 20, wherein the size and total sperm cell concentration of a subsample are adapted so that the number of sperm cells corresponds to between one tenth and ten times the number of standardisation particles.

28. A method according to claim 20, wherein the diluent is a diluent containing protein.

30. A method according to claim 20, wherein the diluent is a diluent containing polyvinyl alcohol.

31. A method according to claim 1, wherein the determination of the total concentration of the sperm cells and the proportion of live sperm cells are determined as a mean value of the determination of the total concentration of the sperm cells and the proportion of live sperm cells performed on two or more subsamples of a semen sample.

32. A method for predicting the likelihood of fertilizing a female animal by artificial insemination with an insemination dose, comprising determining the total concentration of sperm cells in the semen sample from which the insemination dose is taken or is to be taken, and the proportion of live sperm cells therein by a method according to claim 1, and including the thus determined total concentration of the sperm cells in the semen sample and the proportion of live sperm cells therein, or the concentration, calculable therefrom, of live sperm cells in the sample, in the parameters on the basis of which the likelihood of fertilizing the animal is predicted.

34. A method according to claim 32, wherein the prediction of the likelihood of fertilizing the female animal is performed on the basis of statistically significant correlations between fertility data obtained in insemination experiments with several female animals and data indicating the total concentration of the sperm cells in the semen sample used in the insemination experiments and the proportion of live sperm cells therein, and/or data indicating the concentration of live sperm cells therein.

35. A method according to claim 32, wherein the female animal is a multiparous animal, and the number of offspring resulting from the fertilization is also predicted.

36. A method according to claim 32, wherein the semen sample is a fresh ejaculate.

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ant 37. A method according to claim 32, wherein the semen sample is a frozen insemination dose, the sample being thawed before being subjected to the determination method.

39. A method for artificial insemination of a female animal, comprising predicting the likelihood of fertilizing a female animal, the prediction comprising

determining the total concentration of sperm cells in the semen sample from which the insemination dose is taken or is to be taken, and the proportion of live sperm cells therein by a method according to claim 1, and including the thus determined total concentration of the sperm cells in the semen sample and the proportion of live sperm cells therein, or the concentration, calculable therefrom, of live sperm cells in the sample, in the parameters on the basis of which the likelihood of fertilizing the animal is predicted, and

on basis of the predicted likelihood selecting an insemination dose for use with artificial insemination of the female animal.

41. A method according to claim 39, wherein the likelihood of fertilizing the female animal is predicted on the basis of the determined total concentration of the sperm cells in the semen sample and the proportion of live sperm cells therein, or the concentration, calculable therefrom, of live sperm cells in the sample.

42. A method according to claim 39, wherein the prediction of the likelihood of fertilizing the female animal is performed on the basis of statistically significant correlations between fertility data obtained in insemination experiments with several female animals and data indicating the total concentration of the sperm cells in the semen sample used in the insemination experiments and the proportion of live sperm cells therein, and/or data indicating the concentration of live sperm cells therein.

43. A method according to claim 39, wherein the semen sample is a fresh ejaculate.

44. A method according to claim 39, wherein the semen sample is a frozen insemination dose, the sample being thawed before being subjected to the determination method.
